



Our mining culture
shaped your world

cornish mining

newsletter of the Cornwall & West Devon Mining World Heritage Site

Summer 2011

Mining a Shared Heritage:
Mexico's 'Little Cornwall'

Timor: the almost forgotten town

King Edward Mine wins
archaeology award

**GO ON...DISCOVER
THE EXTRAORDINARY!
PROJECT UPDATE**

Image: Prince of Wales Shaft engine house, Phoenix United Mine

WELCOME

The summer edition of the World Heritage Site newsletter includes a look at 'Discover the Extraordinary' and focuses on the major improvements made recently to mining heritage related attractions within the World Heritage Site. Mainly funded by the European Union and Defra, the World Heritage Site's Discover the Extraordinary programme is sure to make a big impact on visitors through major enhancements to facilities and on-site interpretation.

May saw the launch of a much anticipated new publication Mining a Shared Heritage: Mexico's 'Little Cornwall' authored by Dr Sharron Schwartz Cornish mining migration specialist. Produced by the Cornish-Mexican Cultural Society this detailed and engaging work covers the historic links which exist between Cornwall and Pachuca and Real del Monte in Mexico, and how these links are being explored and renewed today by families on both sides of the Atlantic.

Australia is well known for its mineral wealth and mineworkers from Cornwall were to make a disproportionate impact on the fortunes of the developing colony in the nineteenth century. South Australia saw much copper mining and the State of Victoria experienced a gold rush as thousands flocked to remote areas to try their luck. Timor is one such town in Victoria which owes its existence to a rush for gold in the 1860s.

Ainsley Cocks, *Editor*

The Cornish Mining World Heritage Site,

The Percuil Building, Old County Hall,
Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY
United Kingdom

Tel: + 44 (0)1872-322586

Email: kwillows@cornwall.gov.uk

We want to ensure your needs are met. If you would like this information in another format or language please contact us at the above address.

All content, unless where specified,
© Cornwall Council, 2011.

Photos Ainsley Cocks / Cornwall Council
unless stated.

© Cornwall Council 2011

Design The Communications Unit, Cornwall Council,
June 11 27856



CONTENTS

GO ON...

DISCOVER THE EXTRAORDINARY! PROJECT UPDATE

Mary Olszewska and Adam Sharpe give an update on the major visitor enhancements undertaken recently at mining attractions across the World Heritage Site.

MINING A SHARED HERITAGE: MEXICO'S 'LITTLE CORNWALL'

A new book just published by the Cornish-Mexican Cultural Society recounts the engaging story of Cornish mineworkers and their presence in Hidalgo, Mexico, during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

3 TIMOR: THE ALMOST FORGOTTEN TOWN 11

The Australian state of Victoria is well known for its nineteenth century gold rush and we look at Timor now a mining ghost town with distinctive Cornish connections.

KING EDWARD MINE WINS ARCHAEOLOGY AWARD 13

King Edward is one of three sites in Cornwall which have just received much deserved awards from the Association for Industrial Archaeology (AIA).



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Cornwall and West Devon
Mining Landscape
inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2006



East Pool Mine

GO ON...DISCOVER THE EXTRAORDINARY! PROJECT UPDATE

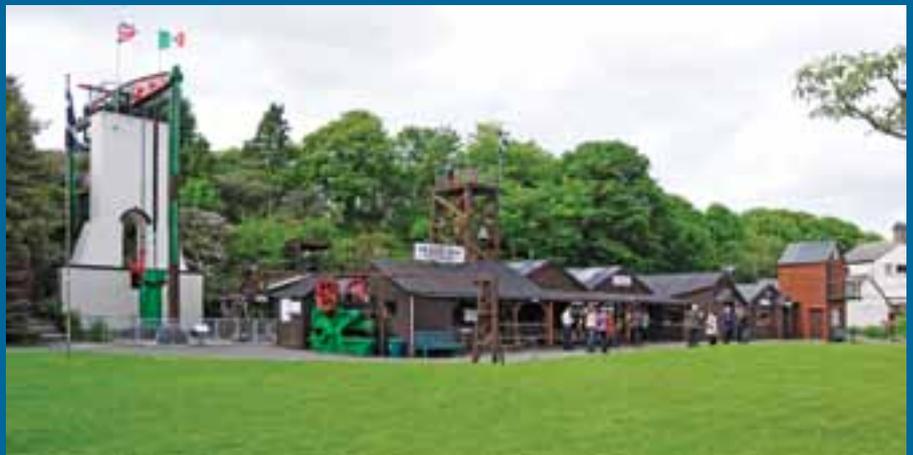
A year after our last update, we look back at what the Discover the Extraordinary Project has achieved so far.



The three year programme of investment is funded by the Rural Development Programme for England, a European Union and Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs financed grant scheme, which aims to enhance the economy in rural areas. Over the past year the project team have been busy implementing a raft of new initiatives to improve and promote the tourism opportunities offered by our world class mining heritage. In this article Interpretation Officer Mary Olszewska explores the achievements of the project so far and Senior Archaeologist Adam Sharpe looks at the new Geevor underground experience.

DELVING DEEPER

The last year has seen the Interpretation Officer working alongside staff and volunteers to update and refresh exhibitions at museums and visitor attractions across the World Heritage Site. They have worked hard to tell visitors the fascinating stories of Cornish mining, whilst ensuring that specialist mining knowledge is explained to the public in an engaging and accessible way. Work is now complete at ten visitor attractions and museums across Cornwall and west Devon.



(Top and above) Poldark Mine, Wendron; Judith Macgregor, UK Ambassador to Mexico, and Eduardo Medina-Mora Icaza, Mexican Ambassador to the UK, formally open the new Cornish Mining Overseas Exhibition at Poldark Mine



THE AMBASSADORS' RECEPTION

At Poldark, the Mine Museum has been updated, and includes a new display on tin coinage and stannary towns. A photographic exhibition introducing the theme of Cornish miners overseas was opened in May by the Mexican Ambassador to the UK Eduardo Medina-Mora Icaza, and the UK Ambassador to Mexico, Judith Macgregor.



MINIONS HERITAGE CENTRE

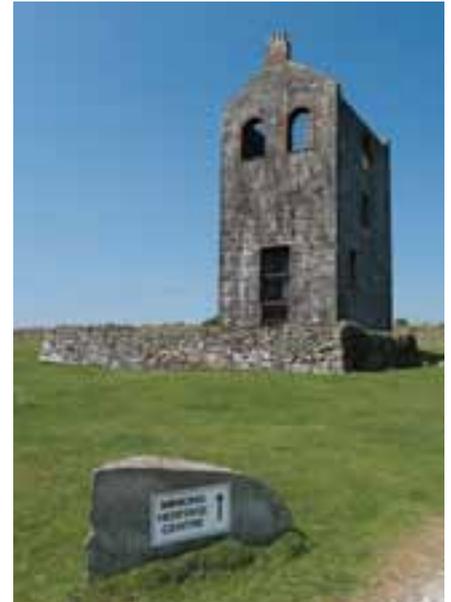
At the start of the year, the Minions Heritage Centre was in dire need of a facelift, as the displays had not been updated in nearly twenty years. The small unstaffed visitor centre situated in Houseman's Engine House, South Phoenix Mine, high up on Bodmin Moor, is owned by Cornwall Council and open to the public almost every day of the year, providing visitors with an introduction for the area, and a place to shelter in wet and unforgiving weather. The Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project (CHAHP) team are based on the ground floor of the Minions Heritage Centre. CHAHP is a Heritage Lottery funded Living Landscape Project covering 25 square miles (65 km²) to the southern edge of Bodmin Moor with a focus on the area's 'local distinctiveness'.

The DtE team worked with St Austell based company Parc Signs, and designers Auckett Brockliss Guy, to breathe life into the space and tell the story of boom and bust. From the 1830s the rise of copper mining established new settlements and expanded others on and around the moor, but the explosion of mining

activity within this formerly isolated landscape was to last barely 50 years; large-scale mining for copper had essentially ceased by 1890.

As well as being part of the WHS, Bodmin Moor includes an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and many Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The new exhibition therefore also features displays on the natural history of Bodmin Moor. A large orientation map helps visitors to locate themselves in the landscape, and an Audio Visual display depicting the life of mineworkers during the nineteenth century helps bring to life what it was like for people living in or visiting the local area.

The Centre is now open again, and an official launch is planned for the summer.



(Above) The Minions Heritage Centre, Caradon Hill



The Minions Heritage Centre, Caradon Hill, and the new 'Discover the Extraordinary' funded visitor interpretation
(© Auckett Brockliss Guy)



How the Centre looked before it was refurbished

ST AGNES MUSEUM

St Agnes Museum has recently undergone refurbishment as part of the DtE project. Museum volunteers worked tirelessly alongside design company Leach Colour to come up with a new approach to communicating the area's fascinating history. In addition to new display cases, panels, and lighting, the ground floor has been opened up to improve visitor circulation.



Interpretation enhancements at St Agnes Museum (© Sam Hussaini)

EAST POOL MINE

The National Trust recently launched their new interpretation at East Pool Mine (formerly Cornish Mines and Engines), which includes updated orientation and information. Falmouth based company 20/20 designed innovative interactive displays for the Boiler House, which can be cleverly moved and stored in a custom built unit to leave the space free for meetings and public events. Visitors enjoyed free entry on launch day, and were also given the opportunity to view the engaging introductory video recently produced for the site as part of the project.

East Pool Mine and the new visitor facilities





Interpretation panels newly installed at Gwennap Pit, Busveal (Mary Olszewska © Cornwall Council)

GWENNAP PIT

Gwennap Pit at Busveal near Redruth has recently benefited from new signage and interpretation panels which explore the history of the site, its links to Methodism, and Cornish mining.

KING EDWARD MINE

Following the opening of the Winder and Compressor House at King Edward Mine last year, new interpretation has now been installed. The panels, written by the King Edward Mine's Directors, tell the story of the original buildings (destroyed by a fire in 1957), which were built to house the Holman Brothers' horizontal steam winder and the Harvey's Foundry air compressor. The building has also recently been awarded a Commendation from the Cornish Buildings Group for the outstanding quality of the design and build.

NEW LOOK WEBSITE

The soon to be launched new look Cornish Mining website will include an updateable "My Brochure" feature which will enable visitors to build their own personal itineraries for exploring the World Heritage Site. The latest in social media will also allow to visitors to interactively discover and discuss what is so special about the Cornish Mining landscape. The website site will be launched this summer. www.cornishmining.org.uk

AUDIO TRAILS

New World Heritage Site Audio Trails are currently in preparation which will soon be available to download from the World Heritage website. Five trails will be online initially and comprise MP3 format tracks which are compatible with phones and music players. Downloadable maps and information sheets will also be online to help visitors gain the most from their experience. The trails, which include coastal walks at St Just, a conserved mine site south west of Redruth, and a town trail around Tavistock, are currently being tested by focus groups prior to launch. Further trails will explore other areas within the WHS using different technologies, and will be introduced next year.

TEAM NEWS

Following Gary Jago's departure last July David Rutherford has been appointed as the new Principal Officer for the DtE project. Silvia Dunn has recently been providing support as Project Assistant, whilst Marketing and Visitor Information Officer Samantha Snow has been on Maternity leave.

If you would like to contact the team about any element of the project please e-mail enquiries@cornishmining.org.uk.

Mary Olszewska



(Above) The reconstructed winder and compressor house at King Edward Mine complete with interpretation panels within (Mary Olszewska © Cornwall Council)



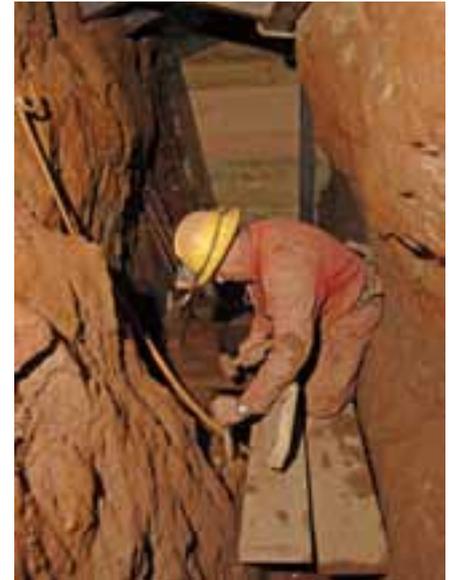
Kirstin Prisk © Cornwall Council



(Above) Visitors will soon be able to enjoy a range of descriptive audio trails for the Site including Botallack and the fantastic Crowns engine houses in West Penwith



The new look Cornish Mining website



'Going underground' – extending the visitor route at Geevor Tin Mine; Doug and John from Drillserve hauling excavated muck from the Eastern Drive; Mervyn Breakspear working on the floor of the Eastern Drive (Adam Sharpe © Cornwall Council)

GEEVOR TIN MINE

Part of the Discover the Extraordinary project at Geevor Tin Mine has also been to improve the underground element of the visitor tour. Adam Sharpe, Senior Archaeologist within Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, has been overseeing this part of the project and takes a look at the background to this much appreciated aspect of the Geevor experience.

The chance discovery at Geevor Mine in the mid-1990s of a shallow adit system forming part of the eighteenth century Wheal Mexico workings allowed the development of a much-needed underground visitor tour at the site. The section of adit which was cleared of debris at the time allowed visitors to experience conditions underground in a small-scale Cornish mine and, being level, the new tour was suitable for all ages. At a number of locations along the adit Geevor staff installed artefacts typical of an early mine to add interest to the tour. However as the site grew in popularity over the years, the limited carrying capacity of the Mexico adit system increasingly resulted in visitors having to wait long periods before they could go underground during the high season.

However, only a small part of the adit system had been opened up during the initial works, and as part of the Discover the Extraordinary project, administered by the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site team, it was proposed to excavate the clay, rock and gravel from two backfilled extensions heading inland in order to increase the accessible length of adit by approximately 60m. At the time when work started in May 2010, it was not clear whether these two apparently parallel tunnels would join up further inland, or whether a short section of new tunnel would have to be driven to link them up.

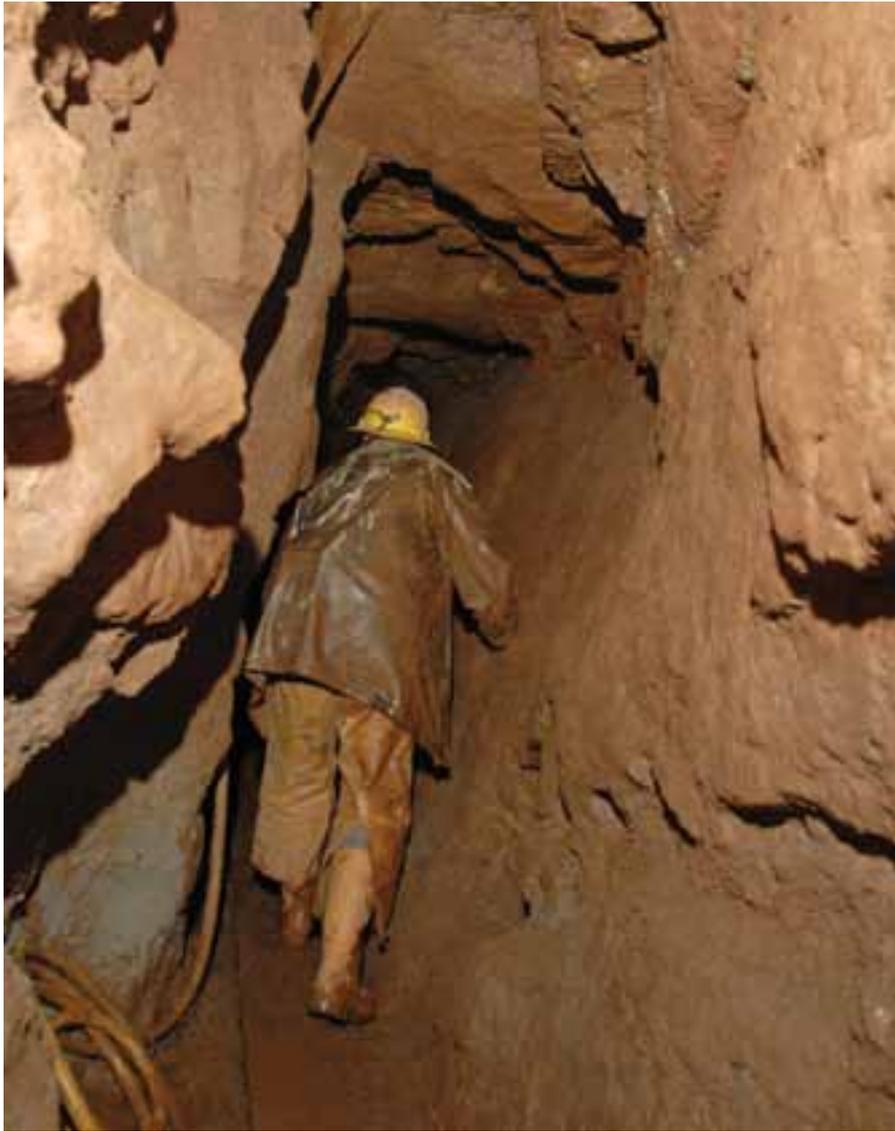


Luke and John hauling buckets of muck for disposal; (Adam Sharpe © Cornwall Council)

The contract was let to Drillserve of Camborne, who took on a number of Camborne School of Mines graduate

students to help in the work. Given the cramped conditions underground and the need not to interrupt the flow of visitors, this had to be undertaken almost entirely by hand, indeed, the tunnels were so narrow that only one member of the team could dig at any one time. Over the course of three months, the team laboriously excavated several hundred tonnes of mud, sand, gravel and boulders into buckets, dragged it back to surface and disposed of it; work which they tackled with considerable humour and energy. Visitors to Geevor were clearly fascinated by these mud-lagged 'proper miners', whilst the sound of a compressed rock drill or a jigger (air pick) being used underground to break up boulders also clearly added to the visitor experience.

Though the task in the western tunnel was, as had been expected, hard, filthy work, it was relatively straightforward, as this adit had a solid floor and roof. The eastern tunnel, however, proved to be far less straightforward and considerably more dangerous. Instead of an adit, this proved to be a stope (a worked-out section of the mine where a lode had been removed). This had been historically backfilled almost to surface with slimes (very fine waste)



(Left) Mervyn Breakspear negotiates the Western Drive; (Above) The new LED lighting installed and ready for visitors (Adam Sharpe © Cornwall Council)

eastern stope have been supported in an honest fashion using steelwork beams, straps and rock bolts, whilst a walkable floor through the stope has been created from steel mesh so that visitors can clearly see the backfilled worked out ground beneath their feet. Electric pumps have been installed to keep the workings clear of the water which trickles through the walls and roofs. The opportunity was also taken to replace the old intrusive bulkhead lighting with hi-tech LEDs which give the mine a suitably authentic atmosphere.

This exciting new section of the Wheal Mexico workings was opened to the public in early April 2011, and is already proving popular. As well as the stope, replacement timberwork, and two additional shafts, visitors can see intact sections of lodes and features typical of early Cornish mine workings, including rock-cut hitches, stulls and cover boards, candle-niches, pick-marked walls and hand-drilled holes for the gunpowder charges used when driving the adit two centuries ago. The 2011 tourist season will test the effectiveness of the new visitor route but is sure to be a draw for visitors both new and old.

For further information concerning Geevor Tin Mine and special events held there please visit the website: www.geevor.com

Adam Sharpe ■

and other material, though a walkable access had originally been maintained through it. Its roof had been formed using timber stulls (horizontal props) and planks, though these had rotted out, so each stull and set of planks had to be carefully replaced before the next section of tunnel could be excavated to avoid roof collapse. As work progressed it became clear that the stulls were also there to prevent the stope walls collapsing; in one section of the tunnel a forest of very substantial props provided ample warning of the particular weakness of this section of ground. To make matters even worse, the material filling the lower section of the stope to an unknown depth consisted of waterlogged slimes. To avoid the workforce sinking into this very sloppy material a temporary timber walkway

had to be installed and a pump set up to draw off as much of the water as possible.

Eventually, a connection was found between the two tunnels and it became clear that the western adit had been driven to allow the original miners to bypass the weak and dangerous section of stope to the east. However, the junction proved to be the site of a small, loosely-backfilled shaft and in order to clear this area safely a substantial and well-supported steel and timber roof had to be installed.

At the end of July 2010, the Drillserv team stood down to allow uninterrupted visitor access to the adit during the peak visitor season, but returned in late September to complete the work. The weakest sections of the hanging wall in the



Dr Sharron Schwartz (right) the author of *Mining a Shared Heritage: Mexico's 'Little Cornwall'*, the Cornish-Mexican Cultural Society's new publication, with Eduardo Medina-Mora Icaza, Mexican Ambassador to the UK, and Señora Laura de Medina-Mora Icaza
(© Dr Martin Critchley)

MINING A SHARED HERITAGE: MEXICO'S 'LITTLE CORNWALL'

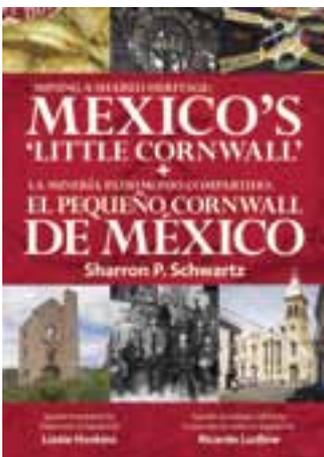
The international spread of mineworkers and technology from Cornwall is a distinctive aspect of our mining heritage and one which attracts much interest both at home and overseas.

Mexico, one of the largest silver producing nations in the world, was a destination which experienced major Cornish mining migration from the 1820s and over the following decades thousands of mineworkers and their families relocated from Cornwall attracted by the opportunity of better prospects. In *Mining a Shared Heritage: Mexico's 'Little Cornwall'*, published in May by the Cornish-Mexican Cultural Society in Spanish and English, Dr Sharron Schwartz, the leading authority on Cornish migration to Latin America, revisits this time and explores the exciting ways modern communities on both sides of the Atlantic are reaffirming and renewing those historical ties.

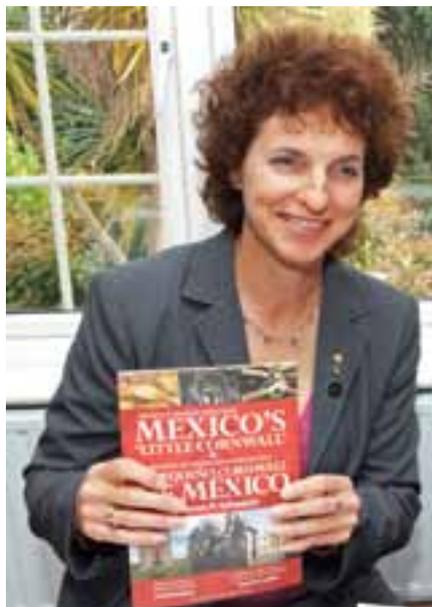
Mineworkers from Cornwall in the United Kingdom first arrived in Mexico in 1824 to help rehabilitate the fabled colonial silver mines that were abandoned and flooded during the War of Independence. Spearheaded by British capital, the Cornish brought the industrial revolution to newly independent Mexico's shores in the shape of steam engines and other machinery,

particularly to ancient mines sited high in the Sierra Madre Mountains of the state of Hidalgo. Throughout the 1800s, a close knit community of over 350 expatriate families lived in a 'Cornish Colony' centred on Pachuca and Real del Monte, maintaining their cultural habits, keeping in touch with their communities in Cornwall through social and financial remittances and raising their families across borders. Some remained in Mexico, marrying into local families and founding Cornish-Mexican dynasties that flourish today.

The Cornish presence is indelibly stamped on the landscape of this area. Remains of Cornish-type engine houses and other industrial buildings dot the hillsides and the houses have a distinctly Cornish feel with their pitched roofs. The Gothic spire of a Methodist Chapel pierces the skyline of Pachuca and the inhabitants pursue a passion for football and a love of the 'paste', all of which were introduced by Cornish mineworkers. The mortal remains of many hundreds of Cornish men, women and children repose in a Protestant cemetery on a pine shaded hilltop above Real del Monte.



Significant change occurred with the arrival of American capital and new mining and milling methods which replaced much of the Cornish machinery and technology in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Over the years many of the Cornish drifted away and by the 1970s only a handful remained. But the ties that once bound two nations closely together have been revived in recent years as mining communities in Cornwall and Hidalgo seek to capitalise on their shared and very rich mining heritage. In 2004 Real del Monte was given the coveted status of Pueblo Magico (magical village) by the Mexican Government for its links with Great Britain betrayed by its unique vernacular architecture and cultural traits. Two years later, Cornwall achieved World Heritage Site status for its outstanding relic mining landscape, and the dissemination of this industry overseas is of great importance to this. In Hidalgo, numerous projects have been promulgated and commenced to conserve, valorise and highlight the considerable significance of Pachuca-Real del Monte in the annals of Mexican and world mining history. The Cornish-Mexican Cultural Society was established in 2006 with branches in both Cornwall and Mexico and, in 2008, Pachuca was twinned with Camborne and Real del Monte with Redruth. Hidalgo also now hosts an



Dr Sharron Schwartz the author of *Mining a Shared Heritage: Mexico's 'Little Cornwall'*, at the launch book signing (© Dr Martin Critchley)

annual International Paste Festival which has become one of the state's cultural highlights.

Using newspaper and other underused archival material Dr Schwartz skilfully charts the history of Cornish arrival, settlement, decline and revival in Mexico and examines the impact of transnational links on both sides of the Atlantic. The book is well illustrated with many historic and modern photographs and promises to do much to highlight further the profound mining links which exist

between these two great mining centres.

Mining a Shared Heritage was officially launched on 13th May at St Michael's Hotel in Falmouth in the presence of the Society's very special guests Eduardo Medina-Mora Icaza, Mexican Ambassador to the UK, and Judith Macgregor, UK Ambassador to Mexico. Members and friends of the society were on hand to greet the Ambassadors who were also treated to a fascinating presentation on the Cornish and Mexican links by Dr Schwartz. Also in attendance were Lady Mary Holborow, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall; the society's President, Michael Galsworthy CVO, CBE, and Deputy Lieutenant; and Nicholas Johnson MBE, former Cornwall County Archaeologist and Cornwall Council Historic Environment Manager, who kindly introduced Dr Schwartz. The launch was concluded by Richard Williams, the Chair of the society, being presented with a special certificate by Maureen Fuller, Deputy Grand Bard of the Cornish Gorsedd, in recognition of his outstanding achievement in linking Cornwall with Mexico.

Mining a Shared Heritage is now available to purchase for £12.99 at the following mining heritage attractions: Poldark Mine, Wendron; King Edward Mine, Troon; Wheal Martyn, St Austell, and shortly also through local bookshops.
www.poldark-mine.co.uk
www.kingedwardmine.co.uk
www.chinaclaycountry.co.uk

In 2004 Real del Monte was given the coveted status of Pueblo Magico (magical village) by the Mexican Government for its links with Great Britain betrayed by its unique vernacular architecture and cultural traits.



The cemetery at Timor, Victoria, which contains a number of memorials depicting Cornish surnames; the name Hocking (headstone right) is clearly evident
(© Bill Phillips)

TIMOR: THE ALMOST FORGOTTEN TOWN

The state of Victoria in Australia is well known for its nineteenth century gold mining associations and the mining town of Timor, pronounced 'tie-more', situated around eleven kilometres to the north of Maryborough, is one of the state's lesser known settlements. Situated within an area known as the 'Golden Triangle', Timor straddles the Bet Bet Creek and was first laid out in the early 1860s.



The Timor General Store which closed in 1997 after trading continuously for 145 years
(© Mattinbgn)

Gold was first noted in the area in 1854 when a prospector named McMillan made a discovery at Chinaman's flat, an area known for the large number of East Asian workers which had been drawn in search for alluvial gold. It is recorded that a week after the 1854 discovery upwards of 500 people had flocked to the site, this number swelling to 4,000 by the end of the first month. Six months later this had grown to an estimated 18,000. The areas fortunes were to be sustained throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century with the population purporting to be some 27,000 in the latter 1800s. A thriving community had been established comprising four churches, three butcher's shops, two banks, three bakeries, two large stores, several smaller stores, eight daily Cobb and Co. coach runs to

Maryborough, thirty eight hotels, and a police station complete with several lock-ups (cells).

Mineworkers and engineers from Cornwall are known to have had an influence in the Timor's mining fortunes with the Duke of Timor Gold Mining Company thought to have been one of the first to exploit the deep alluvial 'leads' – auriferous (gold bearing) deposits in former riverbeds. The first shaft at the mine was sunk in 1860, but the original beam pumping engine was found to be inadequate in coping with the vast amounts of water which entered the workings. After unsuccessfully attempting to build a larger engine at Ballarat, a Cornish-type engine was ordered from Harvey and Co. of Hayle, Cornwall. Construction of the purpose-built engine house was commenced in March 1873 and the engine was installed in September of

that year. The engine was considered massive for the area, with its 80 inch (2m) diameter cylinder and length of stroke of ten feet (3m). Two shafts were used at its height, one for pumping and one for hauling ore to the surface. The mine continued through a name change to the Grand Duke Mine until closure in 1896, after having extracted some 216,000 ounces of gold. Samuel Body, of Stephen in Brannel, Cornwall, was manager of the Grand Duke mine and in 1876 took over the lease in his name. The following five years were to prove to be productive, but after Body resigned the mine went into decline and eventually closed. The manager's residence at this time was, rather fittingly, located in Cousin Jack Road which led to Cousin Jack Hill.

North Duke Mine was also a massive undertaking. It was worked for thirteen years with the main shaft being 275 ft (84m) deep. The mine pumped out some 65,000 gallons of water every hour and a work gang of seventy two miners were employed over double shifts six days a week. The total amount of gold recovered amounted to 30,071 ounces. The engine and boiler houses were made from local bluestone which was quarried near the mine. North Duke closed in 1904 leaving only the blue stone built bob-wall of the engine house and extensive mullock (waste) heaps.

The Cornish also had a presence at the Duchess of Timor Mine where William Nicholas of Truro was manager in 1877. The Cornish influence could also be seen through the local brass band, whose bandmaster for many years was one Henry Grose, born in Cornwall in 1835. The local cemetery also contains many graves with Cornish surnames and these include Elizabeth Anne Murley, nee Annear, born in St Austell, and John Henry Williams, born in Garras near Helston. Methodist worship was also an established part of local life and the first school classes were being held in the Wesleyan Church Hall by 1873. A contemporary report notes that 203 children were regularly crowded into one room for a time. In this year the school was transferred to the Mechanics Hall and School, which remains in use today.



The remains of the bob-wall of the Cornish-type engine house at North Duke Mine (© Bill Phillips)



Similar remains of an engine house bob-wall at Grand Duke Mine, formerly the Duke of Timor Mine (© Bill Phillips)

Though the reason for Timor's existence was the production of gold the town managed to survive the gradual demise of mining which finally ceased in 1920. Many of the Body family were to stay on in the area for a time however, and there are twenty two deaths recorded in the cemetery, the last of which took place in 1966. Timor was eventually to become a ghost town though the last bar was to survive until 1963 and the local store continued trading until its closure in 1997, after 145 years in business. Some remains of the mining industry survive in the landscape however. The bob-walls of the respective Cornish-type engine houses at the Duke of Timor Gold Mine, later Grand Duke Mine, and North Duke are extant, with the

west wall and short sections of the side wall of the former. The site was also the focus of a remediation project to mark the town's bicentenary which improved access to the mine and removed fly-tipped rubbish. North Duke Mine also retains its extensive waste tailings.

The writer would like to thank Bill Phillips of Victoria for very kindly supplying the research and images used in this article. Bill has himself a Cornish family connection through Samuel Body, manager of the Duke of Timor Mine, and his interest in Timor was aroused following a visit to the area arranged by the Cornish Association of Victoria and the discovery of his family roots.

Ainsley Cocks ■



Tony Brooks, Site Manager King Edward Mine, receiving the President's Award from AIA President Dr Marilyn Palmer on behalf of the team at King Edward.
(© King Edward Mine)

KING EDWARD MINE AMONG SITES IN CORNWALL TO WIN PRESTIGIOUS AWARD

In September 2010 the Association for Industrial Archaeology (AIA) chose to hold its Annual Conference in Cornwall.



Founded in 1973 the role of the AIA is to promote the study, preservation and presentation of Britain's industrial heritage and the organisation arranges regular conferences and field trips for members. The September trip was organised in Cornwall by the Trevithick Society and the delegates visited many of the leading industrial heritage sites including the Botallack, Levant, Geevor, King Edward, Rosevale and East Pool mines, the Museum of Submarine Telegraphy at Porthcurno, and St Austell Brewery.

Another aspect of the AIA's remit is to confer annual awards to sites which show particular merit in interpreting to the public a monument, site or project of industrial archaeological significance. The recipients of the AIA awards are selected through written feedback from delegates and committee members, and these are presented each year to a site or monument, visited by delegates during Association conferences.

Following a period of deliberation within the committee, it was decided to confer three awards for 2010 such was the quality of the work undertaken in Cornwall. King Edward Mine, Troon, and the Museum of Submarine Telegraphy, Porthcurno, achieved

the accolade of the President's Award, while Rosevale Mine at Zennor was granted a special volunteer's award. In each instance the delegates were particularly impressed by the high standard of site preservation and visitor interpretation achieved. On Saturday 16th April the AIA President Dr Marilyn Palmer presented the Award plaque to Site Manager Tony Brooks who was delighted to accept the honour on behalf of the many hard-working volunteers who operate and maintain the mine and museum.

The World Heritage Site team congratulates King Edward Mine, the Museum of Submarine Telegraphy, and Rosevale Mine for winning these prestigious awards and wishes all concerned every success for the future.

For further information on the Association for Industrial Archaeology and the winning sites please see:

<http://industrial-archaeology.org>
www.kingedwardmine.co.uk
www.porthcurno.org.uk
www.rosevalemine.co.uk

Ainsley Cocks ■

